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International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
(ILGWU)

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Justice (Vol. 12, Iss. 8)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

Comments

Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

"My righteousness I hold fast, and will not let it go."
—Job 27:6

JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

"Workers of the world unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains."

Vol. XII. No. 8.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1930

PRICE 3 CENTS

President Schlesinger Installs New Dress Joint Board

Tuesday, April 9, 1930, was a red-letter day in the life of the New York dressmakers. For in the evening of that day, in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering which included many of the foremost figures in the International, President Benjamin Schlesinger installed the newly created Joint Board of the Dress and Waistmakers' Union of Greater New York, while speaker after speaker hailed the event as a turning-point in the life of the New York dress trade.

The platform of Beethoven Hall, where the impressive ceremony took place, was surrounded by beautiful floral tributes from many locals and shops as Secretary-Treasurer David Dubinsky, Chairman of the Special Committee of the General Executive Board which effected the separation of the old Cloak and Dress Joint Board, called the meeting to order.

In a few remarks, Brother Dubinsky reviewed the events which led to the merger of the Cloak and Dress Joint Boards six years ago, the decision of the Cleveland Convention to set up a separate Dress Joint Board, and the appointment of a special committee by the General Executive Board to effect the dissolution of the old Joint Board of the two great trades into its component parts. This special

Large Gathering Witnesses Impressive Ceremony.—Schlesinger, Dubinsky, Nagler, Ninfo, Reisberg, Wander, Breslaw, Spielman, Antonini, and Other Speakers Hail Event as Historic in the Life of the International.—Many Congratulatory Messages and Floral Tributes.—I. Vasilevsky Heads Joint Board, and Julius Hochman Is Elected General Manager.

committee included, besides Brother Dubinsky, Brothers Salvatore Ninfo, Israel Feinberg, and Elias Reisberg; and though it had only a short time at its disposal, it succeeded in solving the many difficult problems involved in the division of the old Joint Board and the creation of a new Dress Joint Board. A remarkable piece of work; but then, as Samuel Perlmutter remarked later on, Dubinsky is a cutter by trade—and cutters are good at dividing things.

Having related the events which led to the creation of a separate Dress Joint Board, Brother Dubinsky called upon the first speaker, Isidore Nagler, the General Manager of the Cloak Joint Board.

Brother Nagler began by saying that he had come to give back part of his portfolio, for before he left the hall part of his job would be gone, and he would be General Manager of

the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union only. Yet he was not sorry, for he knew that, though there would now be two Joint Boards instead of one, the two will be animated by the same ideals. They will be two bodies with one heart, one soul, one aim: to work for the welfare of the ladies' garment workers. In conclusion he assured the dressmakers of the goodwill and cooperation of the cloakmakers.

Brother Ninfo, the next speaker, declared that he had always been opposed to the amalgamation of the Cloak and Dress Joint Boards, because he considered the job too big for a single board. He warned the

new officers and leaders of the dressmakers against becoming intoxicated with their own power and held up as a warning to them the downfall of the ancient Roman Empire.

Vice-President Elias Reisberg, who followed, recalled the prediction he made some years ago that a separate Dress Joint Board would be recreated. The International, he said, is the most colorful union in America, and it lost some of its color when the two joint boards were merged. He congratulated the New York dressmakers on their recent successes and extended to them the greetings of their brothers of Local 50, Philadelphia.

At this point the Chairman, Brother Dubinsky, called upon Brother Ninfo, the Secretary of the Special Committee, to read the messages of congratulation that had been received. Among these was the following from former Secretary-Treasurer Abraham Baroff, one of the founders of the New York Dressmakers' Union:

(Continued on page 2)

Cloak Trade Sues Jobber

Union, Jobbers, and Contractors Jointly File Injunction Suit Against Manufacturer Accused of Violating Cloak Peace Treaty.

Perhaps for the first time in the history of the cloak industry in New York, the Union, the jobbers and the contractors have jointly filed an injunction suit in the Supreme Court against a jobber to restrain him from violating the terms of the agreement which was concluded between the Union and the three employers' groups on July 16, 1929, and which is to remain in force until 1932.

The name of the jobber against whom the suit was filed on Monday is Joseph Stein, a dress manufacturer of 463 Seventh Avenue, New York. The petitioners are the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the Merchants' Ladies' Garment Association (the jobbers), and the American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers Association.

The petitioners state that under the existing agreement all members of the manufacturers organizations are to deal with union concerns only. Stein joined the Merchants' Ladies' Garment Association on August 29 last, but it is charged that since September he has been sending out goods to be made up in non-union shops and buying dresses directly from non-union contractors. His books were examined, and the examination, it is alleged, showed that he bought outright from twenty-eight non-union shops and sent goods to nine non-union contractors.

The grievance committee of the jobbers' association found him guilty on October 26 of violating his agreement, and fined him \$250. He refused to pay the fine, and accordingly was suspended on February 17. The injunction is asked on the ground that Stein threat-

ens to continue the alleged violations, thereby imperilling the present peace in the cloak industry of New York.

Morris Hillquit is counsel for the Union, and Emil Schlesinger, son of President Schlesinger, is of counsel. Attorney Schlesinger drew up the papers in the case under Attorney Hillquit's supervision.

The Communists suffered a legal defeat on Monday, March 31, when the Supreme Court ruled that the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was justified in its seizure of Union property, under a sheriff's order, that had been spirited away by Communists when expelled from the union.

Justice Alonzo B. Hinkley, of Buffalo, sitting in Part 20, Supreme Court, New York County, after listening to testimony and to counsel's arguments, dismissed the jury and de-

clared that the International Union had, in law, established its right to the property of the New York Joint Board and of four New York local unions, which was first hidden away by the Communists in a Bronx co-operative dwelling and then recaptured by the local unions reorganized by the International.

The property, under bond of \$25,000, was seized by a sheriff on behalf of the International in August, 1927. Harry Kopp and Samuel Null, of the law firm of Kopp, Markewich and Null, appeared before Justice Hinkley, to establish the International's right to the property and to have the bond released. Philip Wittenberg, of the firm of Boudin and Wittenberg, appeared for the Communists.

The court action, in which the expelled Communists, including Louis Hyman, Joseph Boruchowitz, Charles Zimmerman and Julius Portnoy were named, was an outgrowth of the Communist-conducted cloak strike of 1926 in which the Communist leaders spent \$3,500,000 and the workers lost in wages over \$30,000,000. When the Communists refused to appear before the General Executive Board of the International Union to answer charges of gross mismanagement and criminal negligence in the conduct of the strike and refused to pay their assessments to the International, they were ousted from leadership in the New York unions.

Secretary-Treasurer David Dubinsky of the International Union was the principal witness before Judge Hinkley, appearing on the stand most of the time. Justice Hinkley ruled there was no question of fact involved in the International's action, but one of law, and ruled that the International's right to the property was firmly established.

ALL LOCAL SECRETARIES, ATTENTION!

To all Affiliated Locals of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union:
Dear Sirs and Brothers:

At a regular meeting of the General Executive Board recently held in Baltimore, careful consideration was given to the question of collecting the International tax of \$5 per year for the next two years, as decided upon at our Convention in Cleveland last December and ratified by our membership.

The General Executive Board unanimously decided that no membership book shall be exchanged by the secretary of any local unless the respective member pays the Convention assessment, for which he is to be credited with a special stamp in his old membership book. The General Executive Board will consider failure to comply with this decision a flagrant violation of its rules and will hold the local secretary strictly accountable for compliance with this decision.

Inasmuch as the auditor of the International will check the books to ascertain whether this decision has been strictly lived up to, you are hereby requested to have the membership books in readiness for such inspection.

Your close cooperation is requested.

Fraternally yours,

BENJAMIN SCHLESINGER, President.
DAVID DUBINSKY, General Sec'y-Treas.

P.S. Please note that hereafter you are to keep stock of your membership books, accounting for all books received to our auditor.

New Dress Joint Board Installed

(Continued from page 1)
Torrington, Conn., April 5, 1930.
"Dear D. Dubinsky,
Secretary-Treasurer, I.L.G.W.U.
3 West 16th Street,
New York City.

"Please convey to the assembled these few words of greetings: Amalgamation! how beautiful it sounds. Just like sweet music for the artist. Amalgamation, the great ideal and new thought which inspired our leaders and under the pressure of revolutionary sentiments we were compelled to submit to the proposed plan. And so our aim has been realized. But it seems to me that this was the beginning of the downgrade of our International Union.

"Due to this Amalgamation the Communists were successful in getting control of the Union. Thus they brought upon the members of our Union hardship and starvation, and ruin to our beloved International.

"Therefore it is that I am moved on this momentous occasion, when you are assembled to install the new Joint Board of the Dress and Waist-makers' Union, to send to you my heartiest congratulations. I am happy because I have great hopes that this decision of the G. E. B. to reestablish a Joint Board in the dress industry will bring back the Union one hundred per cent.

"To you, officers and active members, I call and plead to show to the G. E. B. that their trust in your ability and devotion to the Union has been based on sound judgment.

"You have no one to depend upon. You have no one to blame. You are now the sole masters of the situation, and I am convinced that you will prove equal to the task.

"Forward, Sisters and Brothers, with devotion and love that we have for our labor movement. Let us work harmoniously for a strong and powerful union, so that the members shall receive the benefit that a strong union offers.

"Fraternalty yours,
ABRAHAM BAROFF,
Member of Local No. 22."

The reading of the telegrams was followed by brief addresses by Brothers William Bloom, Harry Wander, Nicholas Kirtzman, Jacob Heller, and Nathan Hines. Then the credentials of the delegates to the new Dress Joint Board were read and all delegates seated. Thereupon the chairman introduced the President of the International, Benjamin Schlesinger, who was given an ovation.

Brother Schlesinger called for the election of a President of the Dress Joint Board, and Brother J. Vasilevsky, of Local 35, was elected. Thereupon President Schlesinger delivered a brief address to the delegates of the new Dress Joint Board, an address marked by lucidity, authoritative knowledge, and deep feeling. Rarely has President Schlesinger spoken with more feeling.

He began by expressing his glad-

NOTICE

In order that this paper may reach its readers the same week it is published, the day on which Justice goes to press has been advanced from Thursday to Wednesday. All items intended for publication in this paper must therefore reach us not later than Tuesday afternoon. The secretaries and managers of all locals and joint boards are requested to bear this in mind. Send us your news early and in this way help us to make this paper as timely and as interesting as possible.

ness at the separation of the old Joint Board, for he had always regarded the amalgamation of the two boards as a terrible blunder. But the separation, he reminded his hearers, is one of management, but not of spirit, for "workers cannot be divided."

After reviewing the glorious achievements of the International which have put that union of immigrant workers in the van of the American labor movement, he urged the dressmakers not to rest on their laurels but to prepare for fresh struggles. They must now prepare to fight for a still shorter day, for with the present rapidly growing use of machinery in industry, an eight-hour day is already too long. They must also fight for the inauguration of government unemployment insurance and old age pensions. For these three measures—the short work-day and work-week, unemployment insurance, and old age pensions—are labor's best weapons in its struggle with the growing menace of technological unemployment.

At the conclusion of President Schlesinger's address, which was greeted with thunderous applause, the chair was turned over to Brother Vasilevsky. Following that there were short speeches by Brothers Samuel Perlmuter, Joseph Breslaw, J. Spielman, and Luigi Antonini, as well as a long, powerful and most eloquent address by Julius Hochman.

The meeting then took up the election of the other officers of the Dress Joint Board. The following were elected: Antonini Crivello, of Local 89, Secretary-Treasurer; Benjamin Evry, of Local 10, Vice President, and Julius Hochman, of Local 22, General Manager. The meeting adjourned long after midnight.

Among those who sent floral tributes were the Cloak Joint Board, the staff of the Dress Department of the Cloak Joint Board; Locals 2, 9, 10, 17, 22, 23, 35, 89 and the following shops: People's Dress Co., S. J. Berger, L. & A. Dress Co., Goodwill Ladies' Apparel, Eureka Dress Co., Sadotsky & Zucker, Flosheim Dress, and Durable Dress Co. There was also one from Spitz the Florist.

CLOAK JOINT BOARD MOVING TO NEW HOME

Keeping pace with the mid-town movement of the New York cloak trade, the Joint Board of the Cloak-makers' Union, whose present office is at 130 East 25th Street, has rented spacious quarters at 127 West 33rd Street and is fitting out a beautiful office there. The reason for this removal, which will take place a few weeks from now, is the Board's desire to be near the heart of the New York cloak market.

Besides the Cloak Joint Board, four locals affiliated with the International will have their offices at 127 West 33rd Street. They are Locals 3, 17, 23, and 82.

WORKERS OPPOSE JUDGE PARKER; HE AIDED VICIOUS "YELLOW DOG"

Washington.—Judge Parker's appointment as associate justice of the United States Supreme Court is opposed by organized labor.

In a public statement President Green declared that Judge Parker's decision in the Red Jacket case shows that he placed property rights above human rights.

The Red Jacket Consolidated Coal and Coke Company case was a combination of West Virginia coal owners who secured an injunction from Federal District Judge McClintock. The order was appealed to the Federal Cir-

UNION HEALTH CENTER NEWS

Big Six and Local 20 of the Steam and Operating Engineers Join Union Health Center.—Department for Check Hay Fever and Asthma Opened.—Two More Weekly Sessions Added to Eye Department.—Dental Department Praised by Unions.

By PAULINE M. NEWMAN

Typographical Union No. 6, as well as Local 20 of the Steam and Operating Engineers Union, have joined the growing family of Unions that are affiliated with the Union Health Center. These Unions are health conscious. Their members are aware of the great need for an institution which will give wage-earners the best advice and the best possible service for the most reasonable rates—rates which are within their reach. For, next to the job of earning a livelihood, the problem of health is of the greatest importance to them. It certainly is the most vexing of all problems which wage-earners have to face. It is also the most expensive one, and in nine cases out of ten, there is no provision made for illness, let alone for periodic examinations. It is then that the Union turns to the Union Health Center for advice, consultations, examinations and treatment for its members and their families. That is why the sessions of the various departments have been growing at such a pace that additional evening sessions for the Eye and other departments have been established—in order to accommodate the growing number of patients.

Hay Fever and Asthma

Those who suffer from hay fever

cult Court of Appeals by the United Mine Workers.

Judge Parker, as a member of the appeals court, wrote the decision which upheld the lower court's defense of the "yellow dog" and swept every right from the unionists.

The Parker decision classed the miners' attempt to unionize West Virginia as a "conspiracy to interfere with interstate commerce."

"The decision," said President Green, "showed that Judge Parker placed property rights above and superior to human rights. He approved this injunction which virtually reduced West Virginia miners to approximately industrial servitude.

"The officers and members of the A. F. of L. believe that the attitude shown by Judge Parker in this injunction case reveals a judicial state of mind which totally unfit him for service as a member of the Supreme Court of the United States."

and asthma fear the approach of spring and summer. But a check of these uncomfortable ailments is now possible. Relief received through injections, etc., is most satisfactory. This department is now open for registration and information concerning the whole course of treatment.

Dental Department

In spite of the general industrial depression, the dental department is growing as the number of patients increases. Letters have come in from various labor organizations expressing satisfaction with services rendered. Readers of Justice are welcome at the Union Health Center at all times.

OUR UNITY HOUSE IN SPRING

Our country resort, Unity House, in Forest Park, Pa., is most beautiful and inspiring now. The trees are awakening from their long slumber, the grounds are a delightful green sight. Buds are to be seen everywhere, and they bring the first greetings of the coming summer.

The lake is free of its winter cover and the water flows in steady streams, a delight to the eyes and stimulating to the mind.

The birds bring spring greetings and foretell the approaching summer. The Pocono and Blue Ridge Mountains majestically watch over Unity House. Nothing is more essential to health, spirit and mind than a vacation in Unity House in the spring.

The management spares neither effort nor money to make our guests feel comfortable and happy and their vacation at Unity House is memorable. We are glad to know that more and more of our members and their friends are beginning to appreciate the fact that a vacation in winter, or spring or summer are excellent investments which bring the best results as the profit is turned into good health and cheerfulness.

Many of our members made arrangements to spend the Easter holiday in Unity. We advise others who plan to spend their holiday in Unity House to get in immediate touch with the New York Unity House office at 3 West 16th Street, or call Chelsea 2148.

COLLECT THE SPECIAL FUND TAX!

To all Affiliated Locals of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union:
Dear Sirs and Brothers:

Among the important resolutions adopted at the recent Convention to our International in Cleveland in December of last year, is one calling for assistance to those who have given unstintingly of the best that was in them in serving our International Union and who are at present without any means of earning a livelihood.

The Convention expressed the unanimous opinion that "our Union owes it to these men and to itself to find ways and means to alleviate this condition" and referred the establishment of a special fund, to be used for such purpose exclusively, to the General Executive Board with instructions to formulate a plan and a budget and to find ways and means of raising the necessary funds.

In considering this matter, the General Executive Board decided to tax each member with ten cents (10c) every six months and to instruct each local secretary to collect this tax from each member before exchanging his membership book, for which he is to receive a special stamp in his old book. These stamps will be furnished to the local by the International office. The money so collected shall be sent to the secretary-treasurer of the International, which will be used for the purpose above described.

We have no doubt that this decision will receive the whole-hearted support of every member. The cooperation of each of you is earnestly solicited.

Fraternalty yours,
BENJAMIN SCHLESINGER, President.
DAVID DUBINSKY, General Secretary-Treasurer.

What The New York Dressmakers Are Doing

Greetings—New and Old Members Sisters and Brothers:

This is our first meeting after the General Strike. Our first opportunity to greet and congratulate you upon the fine demonstration of solidarity and loyalty which was displayed by our entire membership during the strike. It is also our first privilege to meet some of the thousands of newly admitted members who joined our family during the last two months. To the latter we say, "Welcome to our midst." Your coming to our organization has made possible the re-building of our Union and strengthened our hopes and aspirations for a better and brighter day.

Bearing in mind the many hardships to which the dressmakers were exposed during the past few years, and because of the approaching General Strike, the Executive Board had, on the 30th of December, 1929 promulgated a "manifesto" whereby every worker in the industry, regardless of his or her former standing, affiliation, or views, was eligible for admission to full membership upon the payment of \$5.85. The manifesto also specifically provided that former members of the Union retain their full membership rights. As a result of this manifesto, between the 30th of December, 1929 and February 4, 1930, no less than 5305 workers were accepted as members of our local. For obvious reasons, the manifesto remained in force until March 1st. An additional number of 3096 workers were initiated during the strike, making a total of 8400 new members. Since the first of March, however, the manifesto has been completely withdrawn and all the applicants must now pay a substantially higher initiation fee and comply with all other requirements incidental to becoming full-fledged members of the Union.

The Executive Board is now conferring with Local No. 59, with a view of establishing a uniform rate of initiation fee for both locals, because of the fact that the charging of a smaller fee by one of the other locals is causing considerable friction in the shops.

Our Cooperation in the Conduct of the Strike

Your Executive Board has taken an active part in the leadership of the strike. We were represented in large numbers on all committees, and have done everything possible to help run the strike and bring it to a successful termination. As a result of this strike, our Union has regained its former strength and prestige, and greatly increased its membership. We gained close to 800 new shops. An impartial machinery was established for the adjustment of complaints arising between the various associations and our Union. The jobbers too have been made to feel their share of the responsibility towards the trade. Still other changes were effected as a result of the strike. Above all, we have gained confidence in ourselves and in our ability to stand up for our rights.

The Executive Board is mindful of the fact that we have not achieved our goal. That there are still a number of vital issues unsettled. We have done, however, the best under the circumstances, and the best in this instance was far better than any of us have anticipated.

Much depends upon the attitude that the individual members of our Union will take in the shops. In the final analysis the Union is only as strong as the members make it. We sincerely hope that each shop unit and each individual member thereof will live up, honorably, to the rules

(Abbreviated Report of the Executive Board, Dressmakers' Union Local 22, I. L. G. W. U. to the General Member Meeting, Thursday, March 27, 1930)

of the organization; will not violate the 40-hour, 5-day week; will insist upon the minimum scale of wages; will not permit the flooding of our shops by non-union workers. Once these basic principles are lived up to, we are quite certain that not only will we retain all we have gained as a result of the strike, but that our strength and prestige will grow with time.

Readjustment of Office

The Executive Board has taken an active part in the readjustment of the office force of the dress division. The brothers Benjamin Leibowitz, Jack Goldstein, Abraham Deutch, Alex Cantor, and Edward Dachs were appointed as additional business agents of our local, to help take care of the increased number of shops and complaints. The staff of business agents of the dress division has been further augmented by similar additions from the dress locals, namely Local 10, 35, and 89. There are now close to 25 business agents on the staff.

A new department, known as the Affiliated, under the head of brother Max Stoller, the former chairman of the Joint Board, with a separate staff of business agents, is taking care of all the complaints of the inside manufacturers.

Brother Max Moskowitz has been placed in full charge of the Contractors Department, which has now grown to immense proportions, and Brother Julius Hochman remains the acting head of the entire dress division.

As a result of these changes, all the dress shops are now being divided according to districts. Complaints are being more regularly attended to and visits are beginning to be made.

In the course of the past two weeks a number of strikes and stoppages took place in both departments. The members in the shops have been educated to demand a price on the garments so that they can make a living, and the officers of the organization have done their utmost to help them, with the result that in every instance our aims were achieved. Strikes were also conducted against several jobbers.

District Meetings

Several successful district meetings have been held last week, and over 25 shop meetings are being held nightly in the schools and the Joint Board building. The Executive Board is cooperating with the dress department in helping to attend all these meetings.

Regular Section Meetings

We have learned from our past experiences that it is neither possible nor practical to indulge in detailed reports at general member meetings. It is therefore planned to resume the regular section meetings immediately after the holidays so that ample time and opportunity will be allowed for a full discussion of the Union's plans and problems.

Reports of Committees

The most active committee is, of course our Membership Committee. Since the first of March, this committee has admitted not less than 417 applicants to membership. This may seem like a very large number. When we consider, however, the tremendous number of women employed in this industry, their continual going in and out of the trade, and the large number of shops now under the control of the Union, the figure reduces itself to a normal proportion.

The Relief Committee of our Union, which administers the Relief Fund, has also been kept fairly busy during the past few weeks. We are glad to report that this was the first strike, to our knowledge, during which the Fund has continued to function without any interruption. Regular benefit was paid to all those who were entitled.

The Relief Committee is now considering several important amendments to its constitution which, if adopted, will extend a greater measure of relief to our needy members. The amendments will be referred to the section for final approval.

The Grievance Committee, too, has been kept busy of late. Aside from the adjustment of the disputes between one member and another, the committee had for consideration many cases where the members have violated against the basic rules of the Union. The committee is endeavoring to be fair to all parties concerned but will not tolerate the violation of the Union rules.

Our New Office

Considerable time and effort was spent by the Board in the search of suitable headquarters for our office. The present Joint Board building is now being vacated because of its unfavorable location. We are pleased to report that a lease has been closed for a large-sized loft at 60 West 35th Street. Alterations are now in progress and it is hoped that about the 20th of next month we will be able to move to our new quarters. The new office is conveniently located—being

right at 35th Street and 6th Avenue, and will no doubt save a lot of time and energy for our members, who have occasion to call at the office.

Financial Problems

Needless to say, the alterations of the office and the increased rental will involve our local in a substantial expense above our former appropriations. Similarly, the activities of the organization department which have now taken on a more active form and which are being financed by the dress locals, present us with a financial problem. Added to this, are the obligations arising out of the last General Strike, which run into many thousands of dollars. It is hoped that the members will give thought to this question.

We cannot have an effective organization with a large number of business agents, and heavy running expenses, unless there are means with which to defray these items. The Executive Board, bearing in mind the fact that the season has not progressed sufficiently—that is, that there is not quite enough work in the shops—did not deem it advisable to enforce the collection of the one-half day's wages which was unanimously pledged by the shop chairmen immediately following the settlement of the strike. There is no doubt that we will have to begin the collection of this pledge before long, in order to go through with the necessary plans.

Local Elections

The Executive Board has considered carefully the question of the Local elections for the current year. It was deemed in the interest of the organization not to proceed hastily with nominations, so that ample opportunity be given to the newly admitted members to attend at least one member meeting and become better acquainted with our organization and its functions. There is no doubt in the minds of the Executive Board that among our new members there will be found many who are sufficiently competent and willing to share the administrative duties of the Union.

A special general member meeting is being arranged for April 24th, for the purpose of nominating all local officers and the election of an Objection and Election Committee. The lapse of four weeks between tonight's meeting and the nomination meeting is due to the fact that the Easter holidays are soon here and no meeting, it was thought, would be well-attended during the holidays. Elections for all local officers will be held Thursday, the 15th of May. Ample time is, therefore, afforded to our members to discuss the issues involved, and think of the best men and women who are fit to take an active part in the affairs of the Union.

At this point, the Executive Board wishes to re-iterate its stand that all those members who have rejoined the Union on the basis of the manifesto issued December 30, 1929—and provided that they are former members of the Union—are eligible as voters and candidates for all officers in the forthcoming election. No discrimination whatsoever will be shown against any person, regardless of the views he or she formerly held. Similarly, in line with the old-established principle of the organization, no distinction is or will be drawn between sex, creed, or nationality. Ours is a truly International Union and we encourage the active participation in the affairs of the Union of every one who is willing to do his or her share towards strengthening the Union and bettering the conditions of our workers in the shops.

HELP THE POLITICAL PRISONERS IN SOVIET RUSSIA!

Dear Sir and Brother:

At the last quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board the question of assisting the political prisoners in Soviet Russia and the publication sponsored by that cause was brought to the attention of the Board by a request from Comrade Abramowitz whose mission in this country is to raise funds for those purposes. This activity is endorsed by the revolutionary movement throughout the country.

This matter was referred to the General Office with instructions to call a conference of all the locals in New York with a view to raising a fund of \$2,000 from among the locals and joint boards of the International to be contributed to this worthy cause.

At a meeting of all New York local secretaries and representatives of the New York Joint Board held on Thursday, April 3 at the office of the International, it was unanimously decided that the International raise such a fund at once. The sum apportioned to is \$

You are requested to remit this amount at once to enable us to forward this contribution with the least possible delay.

Fraternally yours,

DAVID DUBINSKY, General Secretary-Treasurer.

JUSTICE

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EDITORIALS

The Newly-Created Joint Board of the N. Y. Dressmakers' Union

The creation of a separate Joint Board for the New York Dressmakers' Union completes an important chapter in the history of the International. The amalgamation of the Dressmakers' Union and the Cloakmakers' Union into one Joint Board took place under the stress of unusual circumstances. Under normal conditions such an amalgamation would not have taken place, because these unions differ greatly in character and the conditions of work in the two trades are different. Hence these two unions, before the Communists began their union-wrecking activities in the International, had separate Joint Boards.

The amalgamation of the Joint Board of the Dressmakers' Union with that of the Cloakmakers' Union had to be resorted to as a means of saving the Dressmakers' Union from utter destruction by the Communist union-wreckers. In other words, it was not a question of exercising a more effective control over the dress trade, but of preserving the Dressmakers' Union from ruin at the hands of the Communists.

Experience has shown that the dress trade was more effectively controlled when the Dressmakers' Union had a Joint Board of its own. The Cloakmakers' Union is numerically a much larger body and is confronted by so many questions and trade troubles that it must perforce occupy the most important place in the Joint Board. Consequently the Dressmakers' Union, in the Joint Board it shared in common with the Cloakmakers' Union, had—unintentionally, of course—to be neglected somewhat. And this state of affairs became far more accentuated after the Cloakmakers' Union, following the general strike of last July, regained its former greatness. The Joint Board could not help devoting itself primarily to the affairs of the cloakmakers. A separate Joint Board for the dressmakers became a necessity. Nor was there any longer reason to fear the mischievous activities of the Communists. The successful general strike of the cloakmakers had put an end to the union-wrecking enterprises of the Communists in the International. And the need of a separate Joint Board for the Dressmakers' Union became still more urgent after the general strike in the dress industry.

Thanks to that strike the Dressmakers' Union has again become a great union. Its duties have grown tremendously. It controls a large number of shops; it has a vast machinery for carrying on its work, and it has become urgently necessary for it to have its own Joint Board.

As a matter of fact, the Dressmakers' Union is not yet completely built up. It still has a vast field to grow in. The general strike resulted in the organization of the most important part of the trade, but not of the whole trade. There are still a great many shops that should and must be organized. The dress trade has grown enormously and there is still a great deal of work for the Dressmakers' Union to do. And we believe that herein, too, a separate Joint Board of the Dressmakers' Union will be able to accomplish a whole lot. It will be possible to apply more energy and more effort toward the organization of the unorganized. And the organization of the remaining unorganized shops in the dress trade is to-day the chief task confronting the Dressmakers' Union. It is not merely a question of making the Union bigger and stronger, but of gaining further control over the trade.

We are confident that the Joint Board of the Dressmakers' Union which has just been set up will fulfil the great and important duties imposed upon it. We feel sure that under its own Joint Board the Dressmakers' Union will grow bigger, stronger, and more influential yet and will more effectively uphold the interests of the dressmakers.

To the International the creation of a separate Joint Board for the Dressmakers' Union is another sign of its recovery and restoration to its normal, healthy condition. The emergency measures adopted in time of danger are being abolished. The International is growing bigger, stronger, and more influential and with unflinching steps is marching onward and upward.

The Great Boston Victory

of particular significance.

There is much that we should like to write about Boston, but for the present we shall content ourselves with expressing our

joy that the cloak and dressmakers of Boston are again organized and have scored a great victory in their struggle to gain for themselves an easier and brighter life.

And let credit be given to whom credit is due. It was Secretary-Treasurer David Dubinsky, with the active, able, and whole-hearted cooperation of Vice Presidents Max Amdur and Phillip Kramer, who accomplished so successfully the big task confronting our Union in Boston. And the task was not only a big one, but a very difficult one. The black and destructive hand of the Communists had fallen more heavily upon Boston than elsewhere.

But this, happily, is now a thing of the past. The cloak and dressmakers of Boston, we are confident, will know now how to safeguard their union and not let it be ruined again nor permit themselves to be led astray by those who are only out to wreck and destroy.

Cloakmakers Who Cheat Their Own Union

It is the duty of a union to defend the interests of the workers against their employers and to see that the latter respect the union conditions which the workers have won for themselves. But it is very bad for a union when it not only has to watch the employers and see that they maintain union conditions in their shops, but has to keep a vigilant eye also on the workers to make sure that they observe the union regulations in the shops where they are employed.

One finds it hard to believe that members of our Union should need to be watched thus. For it was they themselves who fought for union conditions. It was they who fought to replace piece work with week work; it was they who demanded the establishment of the five-day week and the restriction of overtime work. And since it was they who demanded and fought for these things, is it not ridiculous that they should be in need of people to watch them and see that they live up to the conditions they have fought so hard to gain? Unfortunately, such is the case. A great many members of our Union must be watched lest they work by the piece. They must also be watched lest they work on Saturdays and lest they work more overtime than the Union permits. And the worst thing is, that it is not always possible to prevent them from backsliding, because it is hard to guard against a thief who is a member of your own household.

Complaints are heard in the Cloakmakers' Union that there are cloak shops in Brooklyn where they work by the piece and where the workers enter into collusion with the employers for the purpose of cheating the Union. Well, that is an old story with Brooklyn. The cloakmakers of Brooklyn seem to be under the impression that they are living in another country and that what they do has nothing to do with the cloakmakers in the other parts of Greater New York. We must say, however, that it is not only in Brooklyn that one can find cloakmakers who cheat the Union; one can find them in the other boroughs of New York as well. And they have sunk so low that they do not even feel ashamed because the Union has to send out patrols to keep them from going to work on Saturday.

We believe that it will do little good to try to lecture such base creatures. Why, these people cannot even understand such a simple thing as that when they cheat the Union they cheat themselves. They are ruining the trade upon which they must depend for their livelihood. Admonition will therefore do no good. Such fellows must rather be watched all the time. But for this we need the cooperation of the honest and intelligent members of the Union. For the officers of the Union it is simply a physical impossibility to watch all these traitors, who are trying to cheat and betray the Union. They must be aided by the honest workers in the shops. The workers themselves can easily find out where cheating is going on and where work is being done contrary to union regulations. The officers of the Union cannot control all the shops and prevent those who wish to cheat the Union from sneaking in and working on Saturday. The honest workers, the loyal union men, should always come to the aid of the officers of the Union when called upon.

A vigorous and relentless campaign must be waged against those workers who cheat the Union, because they are secretly undermining the union shop which the Union has won by hard fighting. And in this war upon the cheats and traitors in our midst every cloakmaker who cherishes the Union, and who desires to safeguard union conditions in the cloak trade, should take a very active part.

The New Old Age Pension Law in New York State

inaugurates pensions for the aged.

The old age relief bill which has unanimously passed both in the Assembly and in the Senate entitles every indigent person who has attained the age of seventy, is a citizen of the United States, and has been a resident of New York State for the past ten years, to an old age pension which is to be determined by local officials.

To begin with, the eligible age of 70 years is too high and this alone deprives the law of any importance as far as wage workers are concerned. Few working people live to be seventy years old. And those who do attain this age have stopped working some years before that. For this reason labor organizations demanded that the eligible age should not be above sixty-five.

In the second place, the amount of the pension is very small. The State Commission on Old Age Security, which

Officially it will be said that an old age pension law has been adopted in the State of New York, but in reality the bill passed by the Legislature in Albany is far from being a measure that actually

From Time To Time

By DR. B. HOFFMAN (ZIVYON)

I hope that now our runaway prosperity will not fail to come back at once, otherwise I shall have a grievance against President Hoover.

President Hoover assured us that the reason why prosperity had become estranged from us was that the United States was spending too much time debating the proposed higher tariff. Accordingly, if we wanted prosperity to return as soon as possible, it was essential that the Senate get through debating and adopt the new tariff bill without delay. Well, the Senate debate is over and a majority of the Senators have voted for a higher tariff—for a much higher tariff. Indeed, the new tariff will be the highest this country has ever had. The tariff now in force amounts to about 512 million dollars a year, whereas the new tariff voted by the Senate exceeds \$30 million dollars.

But this is not the whole story. The amount will be greater. The Senate must now come to terms with the House. Representatives of both branches of the Congress are now in conference, in an effort to iron out the differences in the new tariff rates voted by the Senate and those voted by the House. In the matter of higher duties on imported goods, our Rep-

resentatives were far more generous. According to the new rates voted by them, the tariff will amount to 633 million dollars, or nearly sixty million dollars more than the tariff adopted by the Senate. So the Senate and the House are now in conference, bargaining and compromising. In the end each will yield a little to the other and when an agreement is reached, the new tariff will come to about six hundred million dollars.

It goes without saying that every cent of this will come from the pockets of the American people. But the people will have to pay a great deal more, for when the duty on foreign goods is raised, the American manufacturers and producers are able to raise the price of their products. This, in fact, is the real object of the new tariff. It is hard to estimate how much the new tariff will cost the American people. It will be a staggering sum. However, prosperity is worth all the money the American people can afford to pay. And since President Hoover has assured us that prosperity is just around the corner and merely waiting for the new tariff law to pass, we should soon hear its approaching footsteps. But I must admit that my heart is filled with mis-

giving. I am afraid that even though we pay the high price Hoover demands of us, prosperity won't come back so soon from the vacation it has taken. And if it turns out that I am right, I shall have a strong grievance against President Hoover for having deceived us.

But let us hope that I am wrong.

The ways of justice are not quite clear to me. A jury in Washington, D. C., recently acquitted the well-known Doheny of having bribed a member of the late President Harding's cabinet and paid him a hundred thousand dollars to help him gain control of certain oil lands belonging to the U. S. Government. In other words, according to the jury, poor, innocent Doheny had been falsely accused. As a loyal American citizen, I am ready to believe that the twelve men and women who constituted the jury have rendered a just verdict, and that the voice of the people is the voice of God. I know that bad men are apt to malign good men, and that there are many bad persons and few good ones. Still I am somewhat puzzled by this verdict. For, consider:

Not long ago another jury of twelve American men and women found Albert Fall, who held the post of Secretary of the Interior in the Harding cabinet, guilty of having accepted a bribe of one hundred thousand dollars from a well-known American oil magnate whom he helped to gain control of certain oil lands belonging to

the Federal Government. And this well-known American oil magnate is none other than the aforesaid Doheny. How is one to square the two verdicts? If Fall received a bribe of \$100,000 from Doheny, the latter was guilty of giving a bribe, so how could the jury find Doheny not guilty? And if, on the other hand, it is true that Doheny did not bribe Fall, that he did not grease his palms with a hundred thousand dollars, then Fall could not have received a hundred thousand dollars in graft from Doheny; how come, then, that Fall was found guilty by the jury? It is evident that Dame Justice was not consistent in the matter, and so she will have to pardon me if I won't rely on her at all this time and persist in my suspicion that if Fall received a bribe, Doheny must have done the bribing, especially as I know that Doheny, poor thing, had to give back the oil lands to the Government, the U. S. Supreme Court having held that Doheny had come into possession of the land by deceit and corruption.

Of all that has so far been done for the unemployed, the only thing substantial is the decision of the Women's Division of the Socialist Party to establish soup kitchens for the hungry. To be sure, the decision still remains to be translated into action, but I have no doubt that it will be done.

However, if soup kitchens are very (Continued on Page 7)

drafted the bill, calculated that the old age pension fund would have to amount to about two hundred and forty thousand dollars a year. It further estimated that some fifty thousand persons a year would have to receive pensions. This means an average of barely five dollars a week per person.

It may possibly be contended that this is better than nothing at all. That is true, but it does not take much to exceed nothing.

A very energetic campaign was waged for the inauguration of old age pensions and the movement won the sympathy of the public, but it was not for such a law as the one just passed in Albany that the campaign had been conducted. And it is often much harder to amend an unsatisfactory law than to secure the passage of a new law. The organizations which have hitherto conducted the campaign for the inauguration of old age pensions in New York State will therefore have to continue the campaign to the end that the law just passed may be changed for the better.

President Green on Unemployment

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, at the hearing on United States Senator Wagner's bill dealing with the problem of unemployment, gave a lucid and comprehensive exposition of the question.

Green pointed out first of all that unemployment must not be regarded as an accident, but as a permanent problem in the industrial life of the country. Even in the last few years, which were described as the most prosperous years in American history, there was a large army of unemployed, Green said. It is true that unemployment has now become so widespread as to assume a menacing character; but even in the recent years of prosperity 9 per cent of the members of the American Federation of Labor were out of work. To-day it is 22 per cent.

Were unemployment nowadays merely accidental, we could content ourselves with temporary measures for the relief of the unemployed. But when we bear in mind that unemployment has become a permanent feature of our economic life, we must resort not only to temporary remedies but to permanent ones.

President Green outlined to the Senate Committee a very comprehensive and constructive program for the relief of the jobless. He demands, first, that the Federal Government establish employment bureaus whose task it shall be to find work for the unemployed. Second, that workers who have been rendered idle on account of technological changes which have taken place in their trades, shall be helped to learn another trade to which they can adapt themselves in the shortest time. For this purpose it is necessary to establish a special vocational guidance board. Third, that special care shall be taken that old workers are not discharged from their jobs. Finally, President Green dwelt upon the question of inaugurating a Government unemployment insurance.

The working people, said Green, are entitled to earn money, though not without working for it; but if the employers refuse to change their attitude toward the workers and their unions, then the Government will have to establish an unemployment insurance fund, if it would avoid a revolution in the country.

This is pretty strong language, for ordinarily Green is very cautious in his remarks and does not often employ the word revolution. For this reason the newspapers printed this part of Green's speech in large type.

It is well that President Green presented the question of unemployment insurance in such an emphatic manner. This is really the most important aid which the Government can give to the unemployed, and it should give it. It is surely harder for England and Germany to maintain an unemployment insurance fund, and yet they have had such a fund there for a long time now. This year the British Labor Government increased the unemployment insurance fund still further. And if England and Germany can do this, why cannot the United States, which is much richer, do it?

And since unemployment is no longer an accident, but a permanent phenomenon, the methods of helping the unemployed must likewise be of a permanent nature, and this is possible only if the Government will take upon itself the duty of aiding the jobless.

To be sure, unemployment insurance is not the only way to help the unemployed. President Green, as said, proposed a very comprehensive program; but we believe that a Government unemployment insurance fund is of particular importance and a vigorous campaign in favor of it ought to be started throughout the country. And now is the proper time to do it.

The Growing Appetite for Anti-Labor Injunctions

Under the caption "Another Labor Injunction," the New York Evening Telegram carried the following editorial in its issue of April 5:

The country would be outraged if a court should attempt, tomorrow, to forbid by injunction adverse criticism of any sort, by any one, anywhere, of business.

Yet a first step in that direction has been taken.

A judge in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, has by injunction made it illegal to tell the people of the community—not the factory workers but all the people—about the evils of the yellow dog contract.

Workers of the Kraemer hosiery mills at Nazareth, Northampton County, are on strike because of the yellow dog contract, and labor union officials attempted to circulate leaflets denouncing the contract. The court forbade the union men to do this or anything else that would interfere with the business of the mills.

It undoubtedly interferes with the business of the Southern California Edison Co., for instance, when newspapers, public officials and private citizens make statements opposing any grant to the company of government power from Boulder Dam.

The Edison Co. feels it would be greatly to the advantage of its business to get some of that power. So, if Judge Stewart, in Pennsylvania, can protect the Kraemer Co. by shutting off the people of Nazareth from knowledge of the yellow dog contract why cannot another judge protect the Southern California Edison Co. by shutting off protests against its Boulder Dam policy?

It is unthinkable that this country should tolerate suppression of free speech. Yet in Pennsylvania free speech has been suppressed. If the United States Supreme Court sustains the decree of Judge Stewart we are embarked on a course the end of which cannot be foreseen.

If Judge Stewart should be on the Supreme Court when that decision is made what would be his attitude?

We believe that the foregoing editorial says all that need be said on the matter, and we have nothing to add. All we can say is that the appetite for injunctions against organized labor is growing. But this is no news. The appetite grows with the feeding.

European Labor Gains Under Attack

(I. F. T. U. Service)

Business Depression Increases Employers' Aggressiveness.

The first universal signs of a decline in trade were seen after the year 1927. Especially in Germany, trade began to ebb gradually. It was in Germany, too, that the change first called forth its echo among the employers. At that end of 1928 there began the great fight in the heavy industry which initiated the great combined attack on the conciliation system. As trade grew worse and worse, this attack waxed bolder and bolder, and to the form of a general assault on social insurance. Having prepared the way in individual industries, the National Union of German Industry issued a lengthy manifesto in which, however, it summed up the whole campaign in a few pregnant words. That is to say, the industrialists took their courage in both hands, executed a very fine prelude on "the interests of the whole economic system" and finally came out with their great panacea—unconditional economic freedom! Put into the language of practical policy, that means a general campaign against public enterprise, rent restriction, social insurance, the liberation of capital from "the heavy burden of taxation," and the transfer of the incidence of taxation to the great masses of the consumers (indirect taxation). Of course, these fiscal demands do not spring from egoistic motives, they are formulated—regretfully—in the interests of the "accumulation of capital," a highly necessary process which must apparently be reserved solely for capitalists!

As time went on, the decline in trade affected other countries too: in other countries, too, the working class was weakened by unemployment and by the high cost of living, so that they offered a god target for adventure: hence the employers' front widened nationally and internationally! Everywhere the same demands and the same tactics. An international assault by employers! The same merciless policy, in which the employers do not even shrink from laying on the shoulders of the weakest the penalty of their own national and international errors in business management (the cause of the present slump in trade). These penalties are demanded from the poorest of the poor—from the workless by lowering their unemployment benefit, from labor cripples by lowering or stopping their pensions, from the sick by lengthening the time which they have to wait before they can claim sick pay. This programme is going the round of every country, the widespread ill-will infecting also the International Labor Office, where the employers have been more than usually recalcitrant and hostile to reform at the last conference and the last sessions of the Governing Body.

The situation being so promising for the employers, they need trouble no longer about keeping up appearances, but may show themselves as they are! An economic program recently published by the Austrian employers insists that the wages of workers in employment shall be cut until the very last unemployed worker has found employment. What will then be done with all the goods produced is not hinted at. In any case, the demands are: the abolition of unemployment insurance, unemployment benefit for 30 weeks only and gradual cutting down of this period to 12 weeks. Instead of relief work for unemployed, there is to be a state aid of a whole shilling per day! Other reforms proposed are the exclusion from benefit of seasonal and building

workers, the abolition of medical aid in sickness insurance, the abolition of pay during sickness, the reduction of extra pay for overtime. The proposals for fiscal reforms are the reduction of all taxes on property and the introduction of higher taxes on mass consumption. In order to make the intention quite unmistakable, long-cherished plans for the subjugation of the trade unions have again been aired: there is open mention of the need for an "Anti-terrorism Act", which would paralyze the trade unions in their activities by supervising their contributions and weakening collective agreements in respect to their sections dealing with the appointment of organized workers. Even to the Chancellor, who is not a Labor man, these plans appear too extreme, for he has issued an official notice to the effect that these "guiding principles do not coincide with the government's program."

Yugoslavia is anxious not to be behindhand. The plans for the introduction of invalidity and old age insurance are to be hampered in every possible way. For instance, the clauses of the Social Insurance Act relating to them are to be deleted—which one might call the first stage towards the complete destruction of the bill. In no case is the full wage to be paid in cases of workmen's compensation for industrial accidents. If a worker is incapacitated only up to 40 per cent, he gets no compensation. If he loses a hand in his work, he is turned off with empty pockets. A concern employing less than 25 workers is under no obligation to give workmen's compensation at all. If a man is in the employ of such concern, he must expect, if he gets crippled, to be turned onto the streets. Nor does the worker get any sickness pay for the first five days of illness. Moreover, insured persons are to be deprived of the self-government of the insurance centers.

This last measure is the ideal now being aimed at by French employers, since they have discovered at last that in spite of all their efforts, they cannot manage to prevent the introduction of social insurance. Their cunning malevolence is brought into glaring relief by the fact that, in order to scare public opinion even before the Act comes into force, food prices are rising although all the governing factors favor their fall: that is to say, retail prices are rising, in spite of the steady fall of wholesale prices!

In Belgium, where there is a strong desire to introduce at last state social insurance, the employers are blowing great guns. Taking a leaf out of the books of their German colleagues, they are crying out for absolute economic freedom. A leading economic journal writes in a tone of dignified superiority: "We believe that freedom, especially in the economic sphere, is a fundamental rule which must not be broken without good reason, etc., etc." Thus, in a world where economic co-ordination has become the order of the day, a Belgian economist is using with great solemnity words and phrases which were once the pride of Liberalism, but now only serve to commemorate its long dead past. In Belgium, too, the capitalists are anxious that, whatever may happen to social insurance, there should be no shortage of capital: and indeed, they have already managed to secure tax remissions to the tune of two or three hundred millions of francs. And—still more touching—they speak as if, but for social in-

surance, there might be a permanent Golden Age! In reply to which Comrade A. Defandere asks, pertinently enough, in "Le Populaire": If that is so, why have we no Golden Age now? For we certainly have little enough social insurance.

The international working class knows very well what all this means. Because their position is unfavorable, and sacrifices are not easy to make, they must make them. The fight always becomes fiercest when the stomach is empty and the purse is lightening. That will always be the case, so long as employers systematically utilize every ebb of trade to take away what they were forced to give when the tide was the other way. The employers need not be surprised that the workers pay no more heed to their lamentations in bad than in good times, but persist in keeping their powder dry. We have abun-

A CORRECTION

Our old friend, the printer's devil, is once again responsible for a couple of regrettable errors in our paper. In the last issue of Justice, on page 6, the title of the article on the Triangle Fire should have read "Let Us Forget," and not "Last We Forget." In the second line of the same article, it should have read "social idealism" and not "social dealings."

dance of evidence that nothing will be left undone which may help to consolidate the position of the workers: in most countries there have of late been special discussions of the executives, etc. of national trade union centers; and minimum programmes have been carefully drawn up which are to be defended by the whole of the trade union movement.

RAND SCHOOL TO CELEBRATE ITS 25th ANNIVERSARY

Founded in 1906, the Rand School of Social Science, 7 E. 15 Street, pioneer in the field of Workers' Education, is planning to celebrate the twenty-fifth Anniversary of its existence with a very comprehensive program during the school year of 1930-1931.

Co-operating with the Rand School in its endeavor to make this event an outstanding affair for the year 1930-'31 in workers' Education, are the following organizations:

The Forward Association, The New Leader, The Workmen's Circle, League for Industrial Democracy, The Socialist Party, Rand School Fellowship, United Hebrew Trades, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Women's Committee of the Rand School, Women's Committee of the Socialist Party, Young People's Socialist League, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Joint Board, International Ladies' Garment Workers' al Pocketbook Workers' Union, International Furriers' Union, Joint Board International Furriers' Union, People's Educational Camp Society, Society of the Commonwealth Center.

The work of the Rand School has been progressing so favorably that the demands are way beyond the possibility of meeting them. In order to be able to meet the increased needs of the school, together with the committee which is planning the celebration is considering a drive for an endowment fund to place the school on a substantial basis. Among other Union, Joint Board, Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, International

plans being considered are a Pageant, Bazaar, International Exhibit of Workers' Education, Founders' and Friends' Dinner. Complete plans for the activities which will run throughout the school year are to be formulated later this spring.

The school can count among its former students numerous leaders in the Trade Union Movement and Labor Press and the Political Field.

YOU CAN JOIN BRYN MAWR SUMMER SCHOOL

As Bryn Mawr Summer School approaches its tenth anniversary it seems scarcely necessary to remind the readers of "Justice" of its existence. However, at this season, it will probably not come amiss to mention again the opportunities offered to women workers in industry to study for two months either at Barnard in New York or a Bryn Mawr in the beautiful suburbs of Philadelphia.

The subjects taught at these schools are economics and English to all students, together with a possible choice of history, psychology or general science.

Tuition is free at both colleges and at Bryn Mawr students live in dormitories without any expense. At Barnard two meals a day are provided and in some cases an additional scholarship to cover living expenses is awarded.

Any one interested in further details of the schools can find out by applying to Lucille Kohn, 68 East 86th Street, New York.

DRESSMAKERS UNION LOCAL 22

I. L. G. W. U.

All Our Members Are Urged To Attend A
Special General Member Meeting
Thursday Evening, April 24th, 1930
at 344 WEST 36th STREET (CHURCH HOUSE)

First and Last Nominations of All Local Officers and Business Agents, and the Election of an Objection and Election Committee will take place at this Meeting.

Come Early. Bring your Member Card with you.

Our Office will move to 60 WEST 35th ST. on MONDAY, APRIL 21st, 1930.

Elections of All Local Officers will be held Thursday, May 15th, 1930.

Executive Board Dressmakers Union.
Local 22, I. L. G. W. U.

N. MARGOLIS, Chairman JOSEPH SPIELMAN Manager

With the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board

By HARRY WANDER,
Secretary-Treasurer

A regular meeting of the Joint Board Cloak, Skirt, Dress & Reefer Makers' Union, Locals: 2, 3, 9, 10, 17, 21, 22, 23, 35, 48, 64, 82 and 89; I.L.G.W.U., was held Wednesday, April 8, 1930, 8 P. M., at the International Auditorium, 3 West 16th Street. Chairman: William Bloom. . . .

Committees:

Comrade August Claessens, representing the May Day conference, appears and requests the Joint Board and its affiliated locals to participate in the preparations for the May Day Demonstration and to elect delegates to be represented on their committees. He requests also that we contribute our share of the \$10,000 expense which the Demonstration will incur.

Upon motion, the committee's request is granted and the matter of the contribution is referred to the Local Managers. The following committee was then elected:

- Local No. 2—Shusterman
- Local No. 9—Gardner
- Local No. 10—Evry
- Local No. 35—Slutsky
- Local No. 48—Catania

The Joint Board minutes of March 26, 1930, are read and approved. . . .

Communications:

The following communications from the special committee, appointed by the General Executive Board, to establish a separate Joint Board for the Dressmakers Locals, is read and acted upon:

April 2, 1930.

Mr. Harry Wander, Sec'y-Treas., Joint Board, Cloak, Dress & Reefer Makers' Union,

130 East 25th Street, N. Y. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

At the last quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board held in Baltimore, Md., a special committee consisting of vice-presidents Ninfo, Feinberg, Reisberg and Secretary Dubinsky was appointed with full power to effect the separation of the Joint Board as at present constituted in the City of New York and to adjust all claims that may arise in this connection.

The Committee decided to bring about this separation at once, the new Joint Board to be known as "Joint Board, Dress and Waistmakers' Union."

The installation of the newly established Joint Board will take place at Beethoven Hall, 210 East Fifth Street, on Tuesday, April 8th, at 7:30 P. M.

It gives us extreme pleasure to extend our invitation, through you, to the officers and delegates of the Joint Board as well as to the officers of all the local unions that comprise your Joint Board.

Fraternalty yours,

SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE
GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD,
(Signed) DAVID DUBINSKY,
Chairman

(Signed) S. NINFO,
Secretary

It is then moved and seconded that this communication be accepted and that the Joint Board delegates and all officers attend the installation of the Dressmakers Joint Board, in a body; also that a floral basket be sent to the installation, as an expression of our best wishes to the newly organized body.

This motion is carried unanimously. Delegate Meyer Rosen, of Local No. 22, then takes the floor and makes the following remarks:

"We came into this Joint Board, a few years ago, with the intention of

working together with the Cloakmakers believing at that time that our interests were identical. In this we succeeded. I want to say that although we are separating now, we have learned, during the period of our affiliation with you, to look upon the Cloakmakers as our real sisters and brothers, and as such, we shall always regard you in the future.

"I want to take this opportunity of expressing my deepest gratitude and appreciation to Brothers Nagler, Wander and Jacobson for the good and devoted services they have rendered to this Union and to the Dressmakers in particular. I had occasion to work with them and I found it a great pleasure indeed to be associated with them."

Delegate Joe Rabinow, of the same Local, states, in substance, as follows:

"I was a delegate to this Joint Board when the Cloak and Dressmakers Joint Boards were amalgamated, and I have the honor of being a delegate now, when we are separating from you. Although there was considerable opposition in the ranks of the Dressmakers, against this amalgamation, we tried, nevertheless, to assimilate ourselves with you. But the industrial conditions, as they developed, made this separation imperative. We shall, however, be mindful, at all times, of what this Joint Board did for the Dressmakers during our recent strike and shall always be ready to meet our obligations towards it. The Dressmakers shall at all times stand ready to give the Cloakmakers whatever assistance may be required of them and I am sure that you will be ready to do as much for you. I hope, however, that none of us will need each others help.

"I also wish to assure this Joint Board that we shall not endeavor to fight over any jurisdictional matters, but will try to adjust whatever controversies may arise between us, in a peaceful and brotherly manner."

Brother Antonini, Manager of Local No. 89, states in substance as follows:

"We are not saying 'good-bye' or 'farewell' because we are not leaving you. We are just separating because the recent growth of the Cloak and Dressmakers Unions makes it impossible for one Joint Board to give both industries the attention it requires. But after all, we are one organization and as such we shall remain and act."

"A lot has been said on certain occasions about the large treasury brought by the Dressmakers Locals to this Joint Board at the time of the amalgamation. It seems, however, that we overlooked the fact that at that time this Joint Board also had a big treasury, much larger than the one brought by the Dressmakers Locals. The Cloakmakers' Joint Board had at that time a million dollar fund, properties and a lot of other assets which in total amounted to a sum to which the treasury of the Dressmakers could not even be compared. But then a catastrophe befell our Union and all our possessions, which were accumulated through the many years of hard struggle, were completely wiped out. Everything was lost and naturally we had to take our share of the loss."

Brother Minkoff, representing Brother Spielman, who is ill, makes the following remarks:

"I refuse to take this separation as lightly as others do. I realize the seriousness of this step in its full measure. We all realize that our present separation is not a matter of choice, but rather of industrial necessity. But we must also recognize the fact that under the existing condi-

important to hungry workers who are out of a job, they cannot solve the unemployment question. The best remedy for unemployment is employment. And in my opinion the Administration of the City of New York and the Government of the State of New York could provide a great deal of work for the jobless. And once many of the unemployed start to work, the remaining unemployed, too, will gradually find work. When wage workers earn a living, they are able to buy clothes, shoes, furniture, and other necessary and useful things, and as a result, there is more work for tailors, shoe workers, carpenters, etc.

Brother Schlesinger remarked to me the other day that an American Labor Party could readily find a very good platform to stand on. The platform might contain the following planks: First, the establishment of a legal work-day of six hours and a work-week of five days; second, raising the age up to which school attendance by children is compulsory to sixteen; third, the inauguration of unemployment insurance, old age pen-

sions, sickness insurance, pensions for the widows and orphans of wage workers. Other demands could be added as the need arose.

I agreed with him that this would really be an admirable platform for a Labor Party in the United States.

"But where," I asked him, "are we to get the Labor Party?" To which he replied, "That's what I would like to know."

But later on in our conversation about an American Labor Party, I discovered that Brother Schlesinger was not so pessimistic about the possibility of forming a Labor Party in this country. On the contrary, he believes that such a party will have to be organized in the near future. The American Federation of Labor, which still consists of unions of skilled workers, will ultimately have to become a class organization and devote itself to the organization of all the workers of America. The progress of machinery and modern technology will drive it to this step. And once the American Federation of Labor becomes an all-inclusive class organization, that is, an organization of all the workers instead of limited trade-union organizations, the formation of a Labor Party will follow as a matter of course.

gested that the committee decide upon the date of the installation and leave all matters, pertaining to the separation to be taken up afterwards.

"The Dressmakers are not going out of this Joint Board for reasons of material gain; they are aware of their obligations and will undoubtedly meet them. There was a time when we were prosperous and the expenditure of a few thousand dollars meant nothing to us, but times have changed and we are obliged now to bargain over every dollar. I am satisfied, however, that we will not have to bargain with the Dressmakers."

I am glad to say that it was under my regime that we were successful in rehabilitating both the Cloak and the Dressmakers Unions to such an extent that I must admit that this Joint Board cannot handle both branches of the industry. I feel certain, however, that should there ever be a question of doing something for the Dressmakers, they will find a warm spot in this Joint Board. We made friends of the Dressmakers and we are going to retain their friendship. I worked harder during the Dressmakers strike than during the Cloakmakers and I did it because I wanted them to feel satisfied and I am glad to know that they are satisfied."

The Chairman then extends fraternal greetings and best wishes to the outgoing Dressmakers Locals in their efforts to rehabilitate their organization. He hopes that they will be more successful independently than they were while part and parcel of this Joint Board. He accepts the sentiments expressed by the Dressmakers' delegates in their full spirit and he wishes them success.

The meeting is then adjourned.

ADDING MACHINE CHEATS

Sacramento, Calif.—A fraudulent adding machine has been uncovered by the State Department of Weights and Measures.

This latest method of gypping purchasers consists of a "silent key" on certain types of adding machines. The purchaser, who believes the adding machine, like the king, can do no wrong, is not aware that the "silent key" can be shifted. Amounts punched on the machine will show in the total but will not be itemized.

From Time To Time

(Continued from page 5)

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Two Weeks In Local 10

By SAMUEL PERLMUTTER, Mgr.

The 1930 Annual Entertainment and Ball Greatest Success in the History of Local 10.

About four thousand men and women swarmed the spacious hall of the Levee Club at the annual affair of our local which took place on Saturday, March 29th, 1930. At about 10 o'clock the capacity crowd had already occupied all the seats in the hall and on the balcony above and were enjoying the talents procured for their entertainment.

The program prepared by the Arrangement Committee was such that satisfied even the most fastidious of those who attended this affair, and this was evidenced by the enthusiastic applause that followed each number. Lack of space makes it impossible for us to give a more detailed description of the acts performed by the various entertainers. Suffice it to say, however, that those who have attended our annual entertainments in the past, have loudly and enthusiastically acclaimed this to be the best entertainment put over in many years.

The Piccadilly Orchestra, which is well known as one of the finest jazz orchestras, played on into the wee hours of the morning for the satisfaction of those who were in the mood of dancing until shortly before sunrise.

Not only was this affair a success from its moral aspects, but it was equally as successful from the financial. Over four thousand tickets were sold, and hence it is logical to assume that after all the expenses are deducted, there will be a net profit much over \$2,000.00. It is needless for us to report in these columns that the proceeds of this affair are put away into the special fund that has been created by our local, for the purpose of lending financial aid to needy members of Local 10, and so an unusual financial success, means the possibility of helping so many more of those who apply for financial assistance.

Preparations For The Establishment

Of The New Dress Joint Board Has Been Completed

As a result of the recent decision made by the General Executive Board in Baltimore with reference to the separation of the cloak and suit, and the waist and dress joint boards, a committee consisting of Brothers David Dubinsky, Elias Reisberg, and Salvatore Ninfo, all vice-presidents of the International, were appointed for the purpose of effecting the separation of the Joint Boards. This committee has already completed all the preparations for the establishment of the Dress Joint Board, and at the time of this writing communications have already been sent to Locals Nos. 10, 22, 35, and 89, who are to be affiliated with the new dress Joint Board, informing them that the official meeting and installation of the Dress Joint Board would take place on Tuesday evening, April 8th, at Beethoven Hall. This meeting was addressed by the general officers of the International, including President Schlesinger.

The election of the quota of delegates by the locals affiliated with the Dress Joint Board is to be made on the basis of the membership of the locals involved, as per the provisions of our International Constitution. On this basis, our Local is entitled to 4 delegates. Up to the time of the establishment of the Dress Joint Board, our Local was represented at the combined Joint Board by five delegates, namely: Max Stoller, Benjamin Evry, Harry Zaslowsky, Meyer Friedman and Philip Ansel, but since the separation of the Joint Boards, a simultaneous change in the personnel and number

of the delegation become necessary, and the following are now the delegates to the two Joint Boards. The delegates to the dress Joint Board are Joel Abramowitz, Ben Evry, Morris Feller, and Israel Ostroff. The delegates to the Cloak Joint Board are: Harry Friedman, Louis Forer, Harry Zaslowsky, Meyer Friedman and Philip Ansel.

Brother Max Stoller, who was previously a delegate to the Cloak Joint Board, and for some time, president of the Joint Board, has recently been appointed manager of the Affiliated Dress Association department of the Union, a department that has jurisdiction over all the inside manufacturers. What, with the present preparations under way for the completions of the Dress Joint Board, the entire Union, the Cloak Joint Board included, is replete with activity. Already the two Joint Boards are on the verge of moving into new quarters in order to accommodate and house the thousands of cloak and dressmakers, who will appear to take up their daily problems, as well as those who will be called to meetings, etc. The committee that was appointed by the recent general executive board to supervise those activities will presumably be ready to give a final and detailed report of their accomplishments in this direction.

A Very Important Local 10 Matter Decided by the Impartial Chairman

One of the outstanding achievements attained by the Union, as a result of the recent settlement effected in the dress industry, was the establishment of a permanent Impartial Chairman, to be invested with the authority and charged with the duties similar to those of the Impartial Chairman in the cloak industry, which among other things, invests him with the power of engaging a staff of accountants whenever he sees fit to do so, in order to investigate the books of the firms for the purpose of ascertaining the source of outside production. It is probably known to most of the cutters that as a result of this machinery established in the cloak trade, many unscrupulous jobbers as well as Manufacturers were compelled by the Impartial Chairman, Raymond V. Ingersoll, to pay substantial fines for sending work to non-union shops; and that it is largely due to the efforts of the Impartial Machinery, that the Jobbers and Manufacturers in the cloak trade today are taking the agreement far more seriously, and refrain from having their merchandise made up in non-union shops. It is therefore quite unnecessary to dwell at any further length upon the significance of this institution.

In the dress industry, alike, the same course of procedure was agreed upon, and the details included into the agreement. At the signing of the agreement it was impossible to get the unanimous opinion of all factors involved, upon the personnel of the Impartial Chairman, and it was there-

fore agreed by all concerned to postpone this matter for 30 days within which period all the factors involved were to meet and decide upon the selection of an Impartial Chairman. At this time it can be reported that Dr. Stone, a well known economist and efficiency engineer had been unanimously selected as Impartial Chairman in the dress industry.

In view of the fact that this matter was held up for over a month, quite a number of cases in dispute were accumulated, and amongst them were quite a few important cases, all bearing the same character, and directly and vitally, concerning Local 10, and that was none other than the matter of the firms doing their own cutting.

At least a dozen complaints were filed by Local 10, against the Contractors Association to the effect that the firms were doing their own cutting, and in accordance with the agreement, Local 10, demanded that cutters be placed at work in those shops immediately, and that fine of one week's wages be imposed upon the employers. The attitude of the Contractors Assn. towards this matter, however, was that they would instruct the firms to place cutters to work, but they would not instruct the members to pay the fines.

In view of this attitude, the office was obliged to bring the case of the Berg Dress, which was characteristic of the rest of the cases, before the Impartial Chairman for a decision, so that this would eventually serve as a precedent over all other similar cases in the future.

Mr. Sylbert, the manager of the Dress Contractors Association, and a silver tongued orator, declared before the Impartial Chairman, that it is his opinion that the system of penalizing the manufacturer is not the proper method to be applied, and he further claimed that the majority of the contractors that are in contractual relations with the Union to-day, are newly organized shops, and are not as yet acclimated to the strict observance of Union conditions. He therefore requested that he be given at least six months time within which to conduct an educational campaign to the end that they will become aware of their responsibility as members of an Association that is under contractual relations with the Union, especially with regard to the question of the firms doing their own cutting.

The Union, on the other hand, represented by Brother Samuel Perlmutter and David Fruhling, insisted that the question of the firms doing their own cutting, and the penalty of a week's wages, was the result of negotiations and conferences held many years ago, and it has been one of the significant gains, and an established provision in the agreement for these past many years. It is therefore ridiculous at the present time for the Association to request something so directly opposed to the very essence of the agreement and furthermore that we are not quite ready to permit the Association to come before the Impartial Chairman, and ask to have the agreement re-written.

The Manager of the Dress Contractors Association made a desperate at-

EMOTION POOR PROP FOR TRADE UNIONS

Memphis.—When workers organize through emotional appeals it is our experience that they fail away at the first sign of battle," said President Cohen of the Trades and Labor Council.

Local trade unionists adopted a "hands off" policy in the fight against chain stores. President Cohen said the chains are not the only ones who pay starvation wages and that an educational campaign is necessary to impress upon all retail clerks the need for unionization.

"No employer," said Mr. Cohen, "will pay clerks any more than he has to."

tempt to prove his point, but finally Dr. Stone in very plain and unequivocal language ordered him to immediately proceed to instruct the clerks in the Dress Contractors' Association, that in the event a contractor is found doing his own cutting, that in addition to placing a cutter to work in that shop immediately, a fine of one week's wages be imposed upon him, as per the provisions of our agreement. This decision, naturally will make it impossible for the Association to dilly dally on matters of this sort in the future.

Office Busy With Complaints Pertaining To Unequal Division of Work

Owing to the termination of the season, most of the houses in the cloak industry have laid off the cutters, and as a result of this, complaints of unequal division of work are increasing daily. In the larger cutting departments, the problem of the equal division of work is comparatively insignificant, for the reason that the chairmen are very well able to handle this situation. The trouble, however, comes in in the smaller shops, where only as many as two or three cutters are employed. In those cases, the claim generally is that at least one of the men is unable to do a regular mechanics work, and it is therefore necessary to have a business agent visit these shops to investigate the veracity of these statements. Most of these cases, however, have been favorably adjusted.

Nevertheless, it is the business of every cutter, at this time, to watch his job, and whenever he feels that it is his turn to go in to work, he should not hesitate to complain to the Union. If his turn does not come, for neglecting to make his complaint, only serves to make the case more complicated and harder to adjust.

The dress trade, which at the present time is supposed to be very busy, in fact, at the peak of the season, is on the contrary rather dull. However, it is expected that the season on printed dresses will start shortly, which will yield an additional few weeks work for the cutters.

In view of the laying off that is taking place, the cutters are requested to turn in their working cards, and instructed not to fail to take out another working card, if they happen to get other jobs. The office is vitally concerned about this, as the working cards is the only means by which cutters can be checked up as to whether they are working or not. Failure to turn in the part of any cutter to turn in his card when laid off, and to secure another card when he secures another job, is a serious violation, and subject to a fine by the Executive Board.

Next Meeting Postponed On Account Of Holiday

Due to the Passover Holidays, the next regular meeting of the general membership of Local 10, which was to have been held on Monday, April 14th, has been postponed to the last Monday of the month, and will be held instead on April 23th, 1930.

Cutters of Local 10

ATTENTION!

Do Not Fail To Turn In Your Working Card To The Office, When You Are Laid Off, and Do Not Fail To Secure Another Working Card When You Secure Another Job. Failure To Comply With These Instructions Will Be Punishable By Fine.